

Amendments to the Claims:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions and listing of claims in the application.

Listing of Claims:

1-15. (Canceled)

16. (Withdrawn) A method for producing a liquid crystal display apparatus having a liquid crystal display plate, comprising the steps of:

mechanically forming a scribe groove on a glass sheet having a plurality of liquid crystal display plates; and

cutting said glass sheet at said scribe groove by heating areas on both sides of the scribe groove.

17. (Withdrawn) A method for producing a liquid crystal display apparatus according to claim 16, wherein said areas comprise ranges of 0.1 mm to 10 mm from the scribe groove.

18. (Withdrawn) A method for producing a liquid crystal display apparatus according to claim 16, wherein said heating is performed by application of a laser beam.

19. (Withdrawn) A method for producing a liquid crystal display apparatus according to claim 16, wherein said heating is performed by application of heat generation of Nickel-Chrome wire.

20. (Withdrawn) A method for producing a liquid crystal display apparatus comprising a liquid crystal display plate which is formed by bonding a first glass sheet with liquid crystal display circuit patterns formed thereon and a second glass sheet with liquid crystal display color filter patterns formed thereon through liquid crystal, said method comprising:

mechanically forming a scribe groove on each of said first and second glass sheets; and

cutting said first and second glass sheets at said scribe grooves by heating areas on both sides of the scribe groove.

21. (Previously Presented) A method for producing a liquid crystal display apparatus, said method comprising the steps of: heating a surface of a glass substrate at a plurality of areas, ~~so that~~ generating a tensile stress ~~is generated~~ on a reverse surface of the glass substrate based on said heating of the surface so as to cut the glass substrate at an area ~~on which~~ where the tensile stress is generated, wherein ~~by~~ by first heating areas on both sides along the entire length of a scribe groove on the surface of the glass substrate, ~~generates~~ the tensile stress is generated on the reverse surface along the entire length of the scribe groove ~~and before~~ the glass substrate is cut by using this tensile strength stress.

22. (Previously Presented) A method for producing a liquid crystal display apparatus according to claim 21, wherein said plurality of areas comprises two areas adjacent to each other.

23. (Previously Presented) A method for producing a liquid crystal display apparatus according to claim 21, wherein said plurality of areas comprises two areas facing each other across the scribe groove formed on the surface.

24. (Withdrawn) A method for producing a liquid crystal display apparatus comprising heating two areas adjacent to each other on a surface of the glass substrate to generate a tensile stress on a reverse surface of the glass substrate at a portion between the two areas and cutting the glass substrate by using the tensile stress.

25. (New) A method of producing a liquid crystal display apparatus having a glass substrate with a top surface and a bottom surface, the top surface having a scribe groove formed therein, the method comprising the steps of:

heating areas spaced from the scribe groove and extending for the entire length of the scribe groove, the areas being spaced from said scribe groove so that, upon heating, a tensile stress is generated from a lower portion of said scribe groove to the bottom surface of said glass sheet along the entire length of said scribe groove; and

cutting said glass sheet using said tensile stress generated along the entire length of said scribe groove.

26. (New) The method according to claim 25, wherein said tensile stress causes a deformation at said bottom surface of said glass sheet below said scribe groove, said deformation being bump that causes an extension of the tensile stress to said bottom surface of said glass sheet.

27. (New) The method according to claim 25, wherein by generating a tensile stress along the entire length of said scribe groove, the step of cutting can be performed with less peeling or chipping of glass than if the tensile stress was not generated along the entire length of the scribe groove.

28. (New) The method according to claim 25, wherein the scribe groove is formed by mechanically cutting with wheel cutter.

29. (New) The method according to claim 25, wherein the scribe groove is formed using a laser.

30. (New) The method according to claim 25, wherein the scribe groove has a depth calculated from the surface of said glass sheet that is less than or equal to 20 % of a thickness of the glass sheet.